BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY, May 12.—The Presilent, A. B. Mc-Braddon in the Chair.

The Bastery Enlargement.—The following was presented by Mr. SMITH:

Whereas. The public place or prominade known as the Battery is award for wine time peat has been in such a condition as entirely to unfit it for the purp as of a public resert for the citizeness related to make a unfitted and filthy condition, and

Whereas. The contract for the chiargement of the said Battery, as the Board is informed, having in several map of an publicate by the board is informed, having in several map of an adjusted to much expose, and the residents in the vibinity to much ancounce, thereby, he is therefore.

Encoired, That the Street Commissed one be, and he is hereby directed, to report to this Board, as its next meeting, all the information of his passession or which he may be enabled to obtain in relation to the contract for the enlargement of the "Battery," as the subject of the contract for the contract of the "Battery," as will at ourse effect the completion of the enlargement of the Battery. Adapted.

Another Norwanition for City Inspe tor.—The Mayor sent in the following:

Mayor's Ovyler, New York, May 12, 1859.

To the Honorable, the Board of Addermen.

Gentleman: I respectfully mediante Dennis Garolin for the effect of City Inspe ctor, to fin the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of George W. Morton.

This commandon is nade in view of the last clause of the 19th section of the Amended Charter of 1857, which makes it toe duty of the Mayor, who never any person measures in shall be rejected by the Board of Addermen, to immediately moninate another person. The monination made by new of the leaves of the 19th section of the Amended Charter of 1857, which makes it toe duty of the Mayor, who never any person measured by your honoratie Board to me stat the three presents.

Mr. Boolk moved that the paper be respectfully re turned to the Mayor.

Mr. PECE moved an amendment that it lay on the

Mr. Boole said there was evidently a desire to make Burcombe speeches here on this subject, and to chut them off he moved the previous question.

Mr. Peck, when it came to his turn to vote, spoke

Mr. Bradley proceeded to explain to some extent, contending that the non-insticu should be confirmed.

This was the fifth or sixh respectable name sent in, and it was time the Board acted. He was opposed to

and it was time the Board acted. He was opposed to sending back any Den ocrat.

The motion to send back was carried by 10 to 5.

Hisgality of the \$250 Jobs.—Mr. STRPHESS offered the following:

Whereas, This Board has been informed and believes that Wherear, This Board has been informed at d believes that it has been and now is customary to order work to be done and supplies to be furnished for the Corp ration where the expuses of any one items of any such work or supplies so to be performed or furnished does not exceed the sum of #2.5°, without the accessary certificate from the said several Hessis of D-part ments of the necessary there for being furnished to, and the necessary expeditors involved in the performance of such work, or no the procuring of such any plee, having been such original by the Common Connect, as is particularly present hear as the rate general production of the said a veral Hessis of Departments by the last secretare contained in the Sith section of the same meanded Charter of 1857, which recas as follows: "No expenditure for "work or supplies, involving at amount for which no contract is negative, shall be made, except the necessity therefor he contribed to by the Head of the appropriate Department, and whereos, Every such work performed, or supply formished to any Head of Department of the City Government, or Heads of Bornsotherem, as an evasion or direct vesiation of the before mentioned 38 in section of the amended charter of 1857, subjecting each and every person so offending against its provision, to the free and penalties mentioned and set forth a section 49 there of and

the fires and penalties mentioned and set form in section thereof; and Whereas, in the opinion of the Common Council, such off mass, if any, have been committed through inadvertance, and from imparted understanding of the requirements of the said amended Chatter of 1857; and in order to obviate the recurrence of such infractions of its provisions as above mentioned to it.

Received, That it be referred to the Committee on Joint Aucounts to prepare an ordinance requiring each and every head of Department in the City Government to make and transmit to the Council of the City Government of the probable a country of the country of the country of the probable a country of the country of the country of the probable a country of the country of the country of the probable a country of the country of the country of the probable a country of the country of the country of the country of the probable a country of the co

Adopted.
The West Washington Market Property.—Mr.
Gener presented the following, which laid over under

GENET presented the following, which laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of three members of said Board of the Common Council to devise, a optical pursue such neasons as in their judgment may be necessary to detend, maintain and enforce the tule of the city to, and the public right to use, any or all of the lands under water outside the line of the grant of such leads by the State heretofore made to the city or individuals, and to prevent the appropriation increased to the individuals or the use of them or any of them in violation of the rights of the city, or to the detriment of the public health and convenience; and the sum of \$\frac{1}{2}\$— is hereby appropriated to definy the expect at the roof, the same to be expected under the direction of the said Committee; and the Controller is hereby circuit of draw his warrant on the Chamber ain for such sums not exceeding the amount aforesaid as a majority of said Committee shall certify to be necessary to be expended for that full possible. Ruservoir square.-Mr. Syerness called up the

majority report anverse to leasing Reservoir square to the American lustrate.

Mr. Stars supported the minority report in favor of raking the lease.

making the lease.

Mr. Sterness contended that the leasing of property

Mr. Stephens contended that the leasing of property for the tide required would be illegal. The American Institute was a joint-stock concern, and had no claims on the city for privileges. The proper y-holders around the square were opposed were opposed to the square being osed for any outpose except that for which it was first intended. The subject was finally made the special order for Menday.

The Broadway Pavement Contract.—The report giving the contract to improve Broadway pavement, to C. G. Waterbury, viz. to take up the Russ, and put it down as Belgian, at \$1.50 per square yard, was taken up and adopted nem con. (It was intinated that this action was intended to test the right of the Comma Council to make a contract. It has yet to

Council to make a contract. It i

A resolution to pay D. T. Valentine, esq., \$2,500 for expense and labor in compiling the manual was taken up and adopted.

Acjou.ned to Monday.

THE PATENT-SAFE SWINDLE .- A day or two ago Mr. H. H. Chandler, a carringe-maker from Georgia, while ten perarily sejeurning in this city, was induced by a gertlemanly locking fellow to accompany him on an excursion to Staten Island. Upon arriving at the Quarantine Grounds, the fellow swindled Mr. Chandler cut of \$195 by means of the patent-safe game. Mr. C. subsequently gave a description of the follow to the police, when Detective Eller arrested one David Moffat on suspicion. Moffat, it is said, has just returned from Peneryiven a, where he served out a sent-see of eighteen months for swindling by the patent-safe game.

INCREASE OF TELEGRAPH BUSINESS. - Among the evid-nees given of the increasing business of the country, especially that of a mercantile character, it is stated that the number of messages daily sent over the various telegraph lines is varily greater now than ever before. The three printing telegraph lines of the American Telegraph Company, located at No. 21 Wall street, and known as the Boston, the Washington and the National Wires, transmitted on Wednesday, respectively. 437, 326 and 442 private messages, beside about 6,00. words of public news reports, and that, too, through a steady and very disagreeable storm, which lasted the whole day.

A GOOD IDEA.-Yesterday morning acting Superintendent Carpenter issued an order to the Police Captains of the several wards, notifying them that the Rules and Regulations relative to the deportment of patrolmen in the streets would be strictly enforced. Policemen are forbidden to lounge on the corners of streets, tacking with their companions or acquaint-ances, and are also prohibited from smoking in the street while on duty.

FIRE IS NASSAU STREET .- Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the office of Mr. Robbins, lawyer, on the second floor of building corner of Cedar and Nassau streets, damaging his library and papers to the amount of \$100. The stock of Messrs Austice & Co., sta tioners on the first floor, was demaged by water to the amount of \$200. Insured for \$12,000 in City Com panies The building owned by Mr. Reed was damaged to the amount of \$100. Insured for \$14,000.

ARREST AND ESCAPE OF A COUNTREFEITER .- AT alleged counterfeiter named Jerry Cousdin was arrested on Tuesday last by one of the Detectives, having in his possession a plate press, also a plate for \$ ills on the National Bank of Providence, Nebraska Territory, evidently altered from an old plate of the National Bank of Providence, R. I. Cousdin was temporarily confined in one of the cells attached to Detectives' Office, from which place he succeeded in escaping by breaking through the woodwork. He is still at large.

The Preliminary Convention of the colored people will reassemble this evening, M y 13, at the Rev. C. B. Ray's Congregational Chure. in Sullivan street,

between Prince and Houston streets. The following gentlemen are engaged to speak: Chas. L. Remond. Mass.; J. J Simon, N. Y.; Win. Rich, Troy. C ias. Greet, Hayti; the Rev. H. H. Garnett, N. Y.; Wan. J. Watkins, N. Y.; the Rev. Mr. Grimes, Mass.; Stephen Myers, Albany; the Rev. G-orge W. Levere, Breoklyu; Wm. J. Hodges, Williamsburgh.

A writer in The Examiner states that the A can and Foreign Bible Society last year incurred so expense of sixteen thousand dollars in collecting and appropriating eighteen thousand dollars for the benevolert work of the organization.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

BOSTON AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. . The Anniversary of this Society was celebrated yesterday at the Church of the Puritans, which was crowded in every part with members and others in

terested in the work of the Society.

Roz Lockwood of New-York presided. The ex stores were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. HATFIELD of New-York.

Tre Rev. Mr. ALVORD, Secretary of the Society

read an abstract of the results of the Society's labors for the past year. It concluded with the following

It becomes my duty to state in a word the immediate occasion of this meeting.

At a meeting of elergymen and other gentlemen of influence
for n four Everagelical denominations, held in the City of Now
York, Jan. 31, 1859, the following resolutions were mainimously

Yeek, Jan. 31, 1859, the following resolutions were unanimously at tree;
Archeof. As the sense of this meeting that it is looperate that the original American Tract Society of B stoneholds for ally represented to New York, so the American Brand and that ally represented to New York, so the American Brand and the ally represented to New York, so the American Brand and the ally represented to New York, so the American Brand and the ally represented to New York, so the American Brand and the death of the pended in this fifty in a conspicuous place, and in the meet respectable manner, to represent the Society, and to be context of its operations for the Society in Booton be carnestly invited to hold a public meeting in this city on, as me convenient day of the Amirecrasty week in May next.

These invitations were sent to our Executive Committee, so on panied by a joint letter, which, in very respectful yet carnest terms, urged their acceptance, saying that the best interests of our Society would be promoted by a wan a step, and in their epinion would be approved by the freeness of the cause generally. After carried achievation, the Committee foit in their duty to accept the proposals contained in both resolutions.

We need to make no further explication of our presence to-day, we are happy to meet so large a number of our trends in we see that the consolour. It may be well to state that the total air can't of our receipts for the year ending May 1, 1359, 2011.

Larges over has year.

brief statement of a atters which our friends suppos esirable to be known on this field.

The Rev. ISRAEL P. WARREN, Secretary for New

The Rev. Israel P. Warren, Secretary for New-York, then read the following statement:

It is now 45 years since the organization of the American Tract Society at Boston. During the first eleven of those years, it existed as a national institution, having auxiliaries and depositories meanly every State of the Union, and exceeding in the extent of its operations all the other Tract Societies in the country together. The call, therefore, of which you have just heard, was not one centern plating anything new or foreign to the original incution of the Society, but simply the resumption of its former position and work. It was but one out of many which have been received from all parts of the land to the same effect; and the expressions of approval which, since the acceptance of the invitation, have come to them through public and private channels, have been mine roots and gratifying.

The Executive Committee feel that it would be wrong to doubt in respect to the will of God, as interpreted in his providence.

be enumerous and grandying.

The Executive Committee feel that it would be wrong to doubt in respect to the will of God, as interpreted in his providence, tidding them go forward in this renewed sphere of labor, while it is equally gratifying to them that, in a master of so much respensibility. Providence has gone before them, and that they have not run before they were sent.

The principal occasion which led to this measure, as is well known, was the action had last year in respect to publishing on Shavry. The ground then taken by this Sodiety is believed to be right and wise. That a great Christian Institution existing for the sole purpose of giving utterance to everagelical troth on important subjects of human duty and destricted in the lake this, when Shavery is trampling with increased violence on the meat precious rights of man, and now already revening that exercible traffic which had once been onchaved as piracy by the voice of united Christendom, should have a nething to say of it in the name of Curst and humanity, seems to plain to be made even for a noment a matter of heatation. Nor dot they listed that this utterance shall be a doubtral or existive one, having respect only to the "moral duties" and "viile" of Shavery and sying nothing of Shavery that it is a sin gainst God, and of the duties growing out of it, that it as ned be reperted of as a sit, with works following meet for repentance.

But while this was the occasion of the Society's resuming their four or position it as a probability of a revised tract literating an express of usefulness, enclosing anong its critef points the following:

The publishing of a revised tract literating an apprecal or disclaims, enclosing an open for them under promising an express of usefulness, enclosing the probability of a revised tract literation as property of usefulness.

The publishing of a revised tract literation as provided to the present times and present wants of two worlds as heads of his account of the source of hards.

d demands.
2 The performance of this work in improved business meth a-using, both in the manufacture and distribution of book

The performance of this work in improved bestness methods—using both in the manufacture and distribution of books and tracts, the regular book trade of the country, at a great economy of expense, and with the advantage of its friendly alliance and color strong. S. The cultivation of a more intimate connection with the churches and pactors, for the purpose of promoting personal efforts by thristians in behalf of the masses who neglect the rights means of grace. Also to secure, as for as possible, the support of the churches without the expense of a system of callect-

calls book train. In Pressive four through the West, deriving the his was able to form business connections with the isodium of the his was able to form business connections with the isodium of the important cutes and towas from Alba to S. I onto.

The work of colportage, which has long been presented by a Society in New England, the Committee propose to extens

In the work of colpertage, which has long been prosecuted by this Society in New England, the Committee propose to extens, as fast as their finos well certait, among the really destitute throughout the country. It is desired to do this chiefly it countries in with local auxiliaries, under shose immediate supervision the work shall be carried ou. Instead, tons, I is at at existent of the work shall be carried ou. Instead, tons, I is at at existent of the most hand be carried ou. Instead, tons, I is at at existent of the chiefly and diffusion of responsibility, and development of fundivi had enterprise and effort, to secure both a cheaper and note offer tive agency for good, while the activity and invigoration of the churchs is also promoted, upon whom the responsibility should primitarily rest.

It is as yet too earry, of course, for any very considerable receipts to have come from one enlarged field into the freezary of the Society. Inchains, however, Commettent and Ruode Island, which have not inherent been in this Society's field of cilections, the amonitin received from the enlarged field has been over #3,500, nearly all of which has been contributed since the latest January inst.

It need only be added that the indications of the future for this Society in the ethorical ophers of its labors are full of promise. In our great country, with its rapidly increasing p position, and wide-arread destituin it, there is snough for all to do. We have evidence that the eyes and hearts of thousands, especially of these of New England birth or descent who retain the old hereditary spirit of freedom and relais in, are terming with special interest to this Society, as destined in Providence to do a great work for Christ in this land. In addressing themselves to their only as they shall have ability, the Committee will strive to avoid all controversy with brefatten, and with other institutions compared in similar labors, relying, under the vast resonationiles are not at the glory.

The Rev. Dr. Kirk of Boston delivered the

The Rev. Dr. Kirk of Boston delivered the first address. He said that the question which divided the two Tract Societies involved the deepest moral obligation. The question was, Ought you, before you die, to do what you can to put an end to Slavery? Did the Tract Society, when it had taken its ground of eternal siles ce on the subject of Slavery, truly represent Christisuity to the world? Was it kind to those of the South who abborred Slavery for the North to keep its fingers on its mouth? When that Society had thus decided, must be confine his labors? Important as were these questions, he came to the city not intending to touch the subject. The work their Society had to do was a positive work, which had so grown that he deprecated the idea of saying, "Let's go down and fight" on this question, because he desired to have their whole energy devoted to the saving of souls by a Caristian liberation but the speeches of yesterday had savisfied him tha they were not out of the wilderness of sin. And as Mr. Lord had put the gag upon speech, he found him se f compelled to reply to their action to-day. Two en itent barristers were employed to settle the ques en inent barristers were employed to settle the quetion, but he come ived that there was no need of leglearning in the matter. He had been secustomed thear Christians say in the South, Why do you're
preach us for this evil! why do you not help us to ge
rid of it! and so it was until Charles Sumeer was
stricken down on the floor of the Senate. First,
was an evi that was entailed upon them; then it was
paironized by the Government, and at last had com
to be regarded as a part of our Government. The
Presbyterian Church, from deprecating its existence is
their action, had now become silent.

A Voice—The Old School, you mean.

Dr. Rine - I am reminded that it is the Old School.
The Truct recently once published against it; they became allent; they they detended the allence, and yestershy they engaged two entirest lawyers of this yesterday they egg and two eminent lawyers of this city to sustain the defense. The exposition was an able exposition of the duty of charitable institutions. He seemed to them, but occided its arguments. The speaker then reviewed no position taken by Mr. Lord to counteract its ingeniously thexpressed inferences. If Mr. Lord's nodress was to show what the Tract Society could not and ought not to do, they wanted to have published what they could not aright to say what they wanted to have published. The right of constituences was to state what they wanted done. Mr. Lord's second inference was that the Tract Society had no right to rubilish on Slavery. The Society had no right to jublish on Slavery. The Society had testified against covetousness and theatre-going and dancing. He denied the inference of Mr. Lord that the Tract He denied the inference of Mr. Lord that the Tract Society's business was to circulate without reference to the sport of the matter they printed. The Boston Society had said they would speak out on the question; they loved the sisve and the slaveholder, and because they loved them they would speak out. Their outy to was separate action. He did not vote yesterlay because the wished not to obstruct them. He would say, if you like the South, go there. Their wish was to consult no party feeling; to combine with no rangeal element, but to do the will of God. It was said to leave an institution with which they had had harmonious relation for thirty-four years. It caused them sadiess thus to esparate, but it was not said to do right. It was are not to dissolve a connection with the South; out i thirty-foor years. It caused them sadices thus to separate, but it was not sad to do right. It was a reaf to dissolve a connection with the South; but it trey had dieffinities there, why should we here put the relacible on our finites? (Applance, I it was their firm purpose not to draw any from the New-York Society, but it was to do so much better that they went ocome anceap us. If they should go back and scrept no nearly, except for New-England, and circulate nothing except what the American Society finished, it would cause the greatest feeling throughout New-England, and the North-West. The result would be most disastrous, it was then for this meeting to say that the Executive Connittee of the American Society at Boston should assume again an insependent position. If it were considered uncountered to thus abruptly sever their relation, the perfect of New-England could say that the discountery came from the other side. They had commenced in 1814, and it was not until eleven years after that the American Society was commenced; and Boston having to local interest to subserve, they readily deferred, without losing the identity of the Society, to coperate with the new Society. Dr. Kirk then stated to near the stated to the society, to coperate with the new Society. Dr. Kirk then stated to the society and the production of the society, to coperate with the new Society. Dr. Kirk then stated deterred, without losing the identity of the Society, to ecoperate with the Lew Society. Dr. Kirk then stated the inclidits of the Boston Society for doing the work of tract printing and distribution.

The Rev. Dasiel Vroomas, Missionary to Chins,

The Rev. Dariet Vrooman, Missionary to China, then addressed the meeting. He said in the discussion le had no party interest. He had been announced as a Missionary, and he would like to take them to a missionary field, where he could, in twenty minute, call a neeting of men, women and children ten times the number in this house. He spike of the wants of the number in this house. He spike of the wants of the number of the interests of Christianity there. He stated facts to illustrate the eagerness of the Chinose to read Christian licetature. But literature was of no awail except the lives of Christian men were an exto read Christian Bectature. But literature was of no avail except the lives of Christian men were an exemplification of the Christian idea, and the assutential of the Chinese quickly discerned inconsistencies between the idea and practice. They needed not only books—good books—but Christian men to destribute them. He urged upon Christians to contribute the needs to increase the facilities for the massiciansy work in China, and to forward Missionacies to the cost of their light re-

After a bynen, the R.v. HENRY WARD BEECHET s peared on the stand and addressed the assembly. He sladed to the intense mental and spiritual activity which existed at the present day throughout the works. While in Europe, and elsewhere, it was exhibited in wars and run ors of war, here it was manifest in discussion. This difference was traceable to the fact of our having attained a point of freedom of discussion. He could but wish that this lesson of freedom had been learned as perfectly by sone as it had been by all this race. By the remarks of the R. v. DANIEL LORD, (so be had been reported to be by The Transus,) he had learned that this we effectly the weights of manle had been reported to be by The Tennuse,) he had leanted that things affecting the welface of mankind could not be discussed in deliberative assumblies; that they were not safe places to hear discussed exciting subjects. When he had observed the fact that most of the person-present at that meeting were old men, he had thought that he would as soon have thought of calling in the fire of such an assembly, (laughter). He then alluded to the calling in of two lawyers at the unceting, to do what it seems the clergymen had been able to do, and as in olden times the pricet and lawyer until to put down Christ. It was a special pleading against rip ness and follows, and in favor of emptiness and pretense. Proceeding to the the assertion of Mr. Lord that the object of the Society was to "circulate traces," he took exception to the the assertion of Mr. Lord that the object of the Society was to "circulate tracts," he took exception to the idea that the quality of the thing circulated was not to be considered; and to illustrate the sophistry of the position taken that they were not to print and circulate tracts on Slavery because they were not wanted and would no be tolerated, he applied the circulation of tracts against stealing at the Five Points, and asked of because the people there said they did not want them, they must therefore cease to print and circulate tracts against stealing. He desied the assertion that tracts against Slavery could not be creutated in the South. He avered that tracts written in a Christian spirit could be circulated. Tracts should be written on the duties of slavenoider—for these were duties of masters—and the first duty was to print the slavery tracts, be wound engage to have prod Anti-Slavery tracts, he would engage to have tweity-indicate circulated in one year in the Slave of the functions of the members, which were, that they were to contribute their means and vote for officers against whose action they had no researce. Even the life near bers and life directors could have no right to life in an bers and life directors could have no right to participate in the proceedings by this interpretation, and the pretense that they had was a pretense. The position the management had assumed was as clear a case of usurped power as was ever known, and like all osurpers they had followed their usurpation by stopping free speech. He drew an analogy between the course pursued by the management and Louis Napoleon, and dwelt upon the moral toppinde of their silence when the great crime of from an Slavery involving every other sin existed an orgus with the complicity of the church.

The speech was listened to with profound attention, and was thougastly incorrented by analogues.

and was frequently interrupted by applause.

The assembly was dismissed with a benediction.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY-ANNUAL SERMON.

The Appual Sermon before this Society preached inst evening, at the South Baptist Church in I westy-fifth street, by the Rev. John Downing, of the Bedford-street Baptist Church. The religious exercises were commenced in the usual manner, the

exercises were commenced in the usual manner, the Rev. Daniel Eldridge leading in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Dominus elected his text from the 35th virge of the 5th chapter of John: "They are they which testify of me." The preacher attempted to establish by his discourse that the first great end of the Scriptures was to testify of Jesus. In the Old Testan ert the mystery of the flood, the calling of Abraham, the rescue of the Israelites from bondage, the creme nies in the Temple, the inspired songs of the sweet singers of the Jews, and the wondrous visions of their holy seers, were all given so minutely, to show evect singers of the Jews, and the wondrous visions of their hely seers, were all given so minutely, to show how Christ was the great center around which the truths of the Bible shore. The prophesies of Jacob, Micab, David, Zachariah, &c., referring to a Jacob, Micab. David, Zachariah, &c., referring to a future Redeener, were read, as inducative of the impertance attached to the work of spreading the Scriptures. The heavens declared God's handlwork, but no authoritative testimony of Jesus was to be found at ywhere except in the Bible. Nature was the book of God, and the Bible emphatically the book of Christ. The lefty admirers of particular portions of the Bible, and of human nature, especially of their own, were the blind leaders of the blind, and illustrated the truth of the assertion, that the carnal mind was at annity like blind leaders of the blind, and allostrated the truth
of the ascertion that the carnal mind was at smity
toward God. The living teacher must always
be subject to the Bibie, preaching being simply man speaking to man, while the Bible was
the direct word of God. There was more good done by
the Bible without the missionary, than by the missionary without the Bible. "Give the heathen the Bible" should be the watchword of benevokent Chrisare without the Bible. "Give the heathen the Bible" should be the watchword of benevolent Christians. The preacher then gave a cursory view of the history of the Bible, in which he referred to the Prediontnesse as keeping the Word of God in respect, while rest of the world worshiped id-ds; and quoted Carysostew, who lived in the rifth Century, on its translation into many languages, among them that of the "British barbarians." He also referred to the boasts of Thomas Paine in 1822, while in New-York, that he had put an end to the Boble; predicting that after five years only a few copies could be found; and then pointed to the boble Bible-Houses now in daily activity here.

In relation to the American and Foreign Bible Society, the minister said its history since its establish-

In relation to the American and Foreign Bible Society, the minister said its history since its establishment only a quarter of a century ago, and its present hopeful condition, gave cheerful angury for the future. He referred affectionately to many of the illustrious names, now sainted, connected with its past philanthropic labors. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Bible Boards to prescuts with increased vigor the great work of giving the Bible to the world.

World.

Letters were reported as received from the Rev. Howard Malcolm, President Anderson, the Rev. G. W. Clark, the Rev. C. N. Chandler, and Geo. D. Board.

Upon notion the Convention then finally affourned.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gennwoon, the audience observed.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. The ninth minual meeting of this class of reform ers was commenced with a preliminary business meeting yesterday afternoon, at Mozart Hall. Mrs. Susan B. Anthony was chosen President, and Mrs. C. H. Dall of Boston, S-cretary, after which the expediency of memorializing the Legislature of each State on the subject of Woman's Rights, was discussed for some time, resulting in the appointment of s Conneittee, consisting of Mesers. Wendell Phillips, T. B. Higgin-on, Mrs. C. H. Dall, Mrs. C. M. Sev-retce, Mrs. S. B. Anthony, and Mrs. A. L. Brown, to

following resolutions were then read by Mrs. DALL led submitted:

Reserved, That while every new-paper in the land carries on
its feer the record of woman's distinct, the woman who seek to
clease their ex are bound to inquire into its causes and save

n. its paralysis.

Rescired. That while we have no daughters too tender and pure. Resided. That while we have no daughters too tender and para-no acts too innecent, to escape from the it discusse of such trag-cies as those at North Adama and Washingto, the true modesty of every worker, the true dignity of every wife, should forcid her to put aside the questions they haveled women proceeds in a great measure from dest tution, and the dishonor of merried wo-men as much from their own want of education and other ab-elice of purpose in life as from the inability of their hu-bands to harpfrethem with true respect and help them to true living, then a re-

on the Fee lifed. That it is our bounden duty to open, in every possible results, the wearlong to womer, to raise their wages by every advisely means, and to secure to them an education which

the little and the second on the persons inside to the test periods, the state of the second on the second of a man like Filip basics Key, while the whole Bar of the Distint of Colon his pass resolutions in his honor, and vote to attend his fereign, as a mark of respect, while the public opinion of a win decon nounty sections may see any who could not defend his murserous indigents to the public opinion of a winder only to rate public opinion as a corrupting power, and to bring up our children in the knowledge and sanction of a higher law. Some discussion upon the top cs mentioned in the solutions followed, in which Mrs. Dad, Mrs. Lucretia

finally adopted.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 7 i p. m.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 7½ p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The hall was crowded in all its parts, though a fee of admission was exacted at the dwor. All the available space for either sitting or standing was occupied.

On the platform were scated Susan B. Authouy, Lucretia Mott, the Rev. Astonette L. Brown Blackwell, Mrs. C. L. Sondley, M. D., Ericetine L. Rese, and other women known in connection with the Wemen's Rights novement.

At 7½ p. m., Susan B. Anthony introduced to the audience Mrs. Canoline H. Dall of Beston.

Mrs. Dall is a lady of about thirty-five years or upward, of far from prepossessing appearance. She apologized for her not-appearance last year, and proceeded to read extracts from her lectures on Mary Wollstonecraft and Margaret Fuller? The discourse was exceesingly tame, and consisted mainly of extracts from the writings of the subjects, with comments upon the same, and a biographical sketch. A good deal of in patience was manifested by the audience during its delivery, and the impatience at last became manifest in attempts to symp her down. Reproofs by the President, Mrs. Anthony, availed but little. Tending the reading, a consultation was held with the President, Mrs. Anthony, availed but little. Lending the reading, a consultation was held with the President, Mrs. Anthony, availed but little.

Leghtia Mort was next introduced. She whole house, she would not finish her discourse.

LUCRETIA MOTT was next introduced. She LUCKETIA MOTI was next introduced. She experesed her gratification at the interest which had been felt in the cause of woman's rights. So extended had this interest become, that in England, as well as in several States of this Union, the laws in relation to women had been modified for the better, and this day a resolution had been offered and adopted in the Young Men's Christian Union inviting the corperation of women in their body. The indications of the times were that woman had only to ask for her enfranctisement to have the request granted. The gradual intellectual advancement of woman was evident in the literature of the country. Spheres of usethe times were that woman had only to ask for her enfranctisement to have the request granted. The
pradual intellectual advancement of woman was evident in the literature of the country. Spheres of use
inhess have opened to her, which she was tiling with
heter to berrelf, and the prediction of Catharies
Beecher, thirty years ago, that woman would enlarge
her usefulness, was being real zed in medicine, science,
sof and industry. She had found that the hill of
reierice was not, after all, so steep as bad been said,
but was level and accessible to her. Woman had
everstepped the limits which had been assigned her by
a corrupt civification and a perverted interpretation of
the Scriptures. She had learned her own responsibilities, and to obey the higher law of a noble womanhood.
In prace, must-Slavery and temperance, the moral sense
at the people had been elevated, and so woman was
becausing enfranchised. As an instance of progress,
the speaker cited the boldness of Mr. Beecher now on
Slavery, compared with his more mild denunciations
of ten years ago. The women were beginning to read
the Bible for themselves, to learn whether their presect position was, as alleged by their teachers, the
scriptural position of woman. He alluded to the rethe Bible for themselves, to learn whether their present position was, as alieged by their teachers, the scriptural position of woman. He alluded to the respect with which Mad. Mario had been heard as another evidence of the growing recognition of the aune of Women's Rights.

Lou cries of "Phillips," "Stone," Lucy Stone," "Antonette Brown," "Mrs. Rose," and other names were called, anid great confusion, for several minutes.

The Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN RLACKWELL took The Rev. ANYOISETTE L. DROSS ACCURATE THE REV. ANYOISETTE L. DROSS ACCURATE ANY ANYOISETTE L. DROSS ACCURATE L. to law and public opinion, which prevents her freeze that all disabilities should be removed which prevent her from taking a position the equal of man. See adverted to affecting a rejicates in the history of woman, in which women of high and nobic obstracter had been dwarfed in their growth, and for years turned saids from a noble des-tiny. She called upon woman, by her own dignined conduct, with a demand for equal rights, to thus secure

Mrs. Blackwell was frequently interrupted by nauffestations of rowdysm, bisses, and stamping and lengther, but her speech was delivered in a calm, dignined, and fluent manner, and made generally a good

ERNESTINE L. ROSE next addressed the meeting on ERRESTIBL L. Rose next addressed the meeting on the Education of Woman. She said that there was not teed for her to plea for the education of woman, because the press, which as often followed as led public opinion, the bar and the pulpit which always followed, now advocated her education. But it might be well to say senething of the kind and quality of education which she should receive. She criticised the ordinary courses of education of woman after she had arrived at usually, the equality of the sexes being only recognized and that time. While man had the opportunity to unfold his mind still further, woman, by marriage, became an object to be hung in a frame—a gill of wooden one, according to the circumstances of the owner. She reviewed the question of what was the true sprere of woman, and contended that if a woman had education she had a right to use that education. had education she had a right to use that education. She had a right to acquire wealth. If she had a right to acquire wealth is acquire wealth to acquire wealth she had a right to protect it, and to do this she had a right to self-representation.

Mrs. Rosz also suffered similar interruptions from

WINDEL PHILLIPS appeared on the stand, and was received with loud applause. He said he augured well
of the cause of the woman's rights from the conduct
ta-night. It was just such an ordesl as all good causes
had to go through. Those men in the rere of the audience were the victims of a civilization in which the diet ce were the victims of a civilization in which the bayonet and not thoughts prevailed. Years ago those who new opposed this movement, assailed the cause of she hitonism; yet, te-day, the foremost statesman, William H. Seward, rode to greatness upon the ideas it e abolitionists then councia ed. [Hisses and cheers]. Twerty years hence politiciars and the clergy would be preud to recognise woman's equality. Po-Twenty years hence politicians and the clergy would be proud to recognise woman's equality. Politicians were but the vanes in the church steeples. If we furnished the breeze, they pointed won an had read, and soon woman took her position in the interest. Already woman did her full share in the formation of the mind of the country, and they only den anded that she should be recognized in her political quality. It was not a question whether waman should rule, but how. It was batter to recognize the power, that its influence may be open, and not covert. What had they to oppose to the idea? A few versee from St. Paul. But we are not Jews, bot Christians. Feudal systems had fallen and the spirit of the age demanded that usind should be the criterion to judge of the individual. Had not woman brains! The ballot-box was the representative of thought. The speaker allu ied vidual. Had not woman brains! The ballot-box was the representative of thought. The speaker alluted to the Washington tragedy, and animadverted in severe terms apon the conduct of Court and counsel in the case. The fail of the victim was traceable to the falseness ocivilization which prevented her achieving a noble destiny. But twenty years hence and of victim, murderer nurdered, court, counsel and jury, that lady would be ked upon as the most pure. Hissee and appleasa.) The woman's idea was a part of the spirit of American civilization which recognized that no class should take care of another, but each take care of himself and civilization which recognized that no class such a care of another, but each take care of himself and should have the opportunity to know how to do so. Woman had the right to participate in the politics, for taration and representation went together. The State of New York was now agitated at the idea of hanging Mrs. Hartung, because she was to be the victim law, in the fra ning of which she had no hand, as she were hung, it would be deliberate murder by State in open day.

A VOICE—Would you hang a nigger?

Mr. PHILLITS—The difference between the

who was soid on the suction block in South Carolina who was soid on the ancion block it. South vectoriley, and the gentleman, is, that the one has a block face and the other a block heart. (Lond classed and hiers.) Mr. Phillips then alluded to the opposition of civilization, which drove women into poverty, debased on the and prestitution. He advocated the complexit of women in a hatever sphere she chose to the rear, and contended that the highest sphere of woman was that it which she amonded. was that in which she succeeded

The ninth Anniversary of this institution was held last evening at the Academy of Music, the house being filled to overflowing. About 200 children from three to fourtien years of age, were ranged upon the stage, all wearing badges of the institution. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Harristo, the children chautted the Lard's Prayer in concernt. The President, of the institution, the Rev. A. Russkill, deliv-

ident, of the institution, the Rev. A. Russkit, deligned an address, during which he gave the following account of the number of children who have found a large in the House of Industry.

Rem'gin House March 1, '88,122 Expelled 35
Since received 529 Eloped 55
Sect to structions 483 Left voluntarily 55
Runned to friends 138 Sect to England 1
Gone to Houselds 9 Rem'gin House March 1, 30,119
Gone to the Institutions 77
He could be the structions 151
He could be sected to the structure of the section of the section

He stated that they had not met with the encouragen est which they ought, considering the magnitude of the enterprise, and that their labors were never nore required than at present, nor their financial afairs in a more languishing condition. He announced hat during the past year, Mr. Anson G. Puelpe, one of the originators of the House of Industry, and Mr. Bird, one of the Trustees, had died, and concluded by depicting the scenes from which these cuit feen had been received, and making an eloquent appeal for aid at their had of the scenes.

been re-cued, and making an eloquent appeal for aid n their behalf.

The Kev. Mr. Prass then addressed the audies of at some length, detailing a number of affecting incidents in confection with the rescuing of children from the streets, from beggary, and from thisving, and state that the average cost of saving one of these outcasts and finding it a good home was only about \$0. He appealed to the community to place funds at the distoral of the institution that they might be able to meet appealed to the community to place funds at the disposal of the institution that they might be able to meet all the demands made upon them. He stated that there was a Farm School is connection with the Hone of Industry, I cated in Westchester County, to which many of the bys were sent, and that it operated fully as well as could be expected. They hoped to be enabled to enlarge their operations at the Farm School and there by increase its usefunces. Mr. PEASE was exthesiast celly received by the audience.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler was introduced, and stated if he had attended a number of Anniversaries of public institutions thus week, but he knew of none that had as great a claim upon the public as the Five Points Hone of Inca-try—this home missionary cause. He had already speken publicly infleen times in its behalf, and he should continue to do so, so long as ne was of any service.

The following statement was read: \$ 16,026 11

Amount Unpaid. \$3,162.57

It will be seen that the institution has contracted debts to the amount of \$3,162.57, and it is to remove this indebteonese, and enable them to enlarge their labers, that an appeal is muste to the public.

During the evening the children sang several hyans in corcert. At the conclusion a collection was taken up, as announced in the advertisement.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY-FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY. The Bible Society held its 43d Anniversary yester-

day, at the Academy of Music. At the business meeting held at the Bible House at 9 o'clock, the old offiers of the Society were reelected-as usual.

The meeting at the Academy was called to or ler by the President, the Hon THEODORE FRELINGER. SIN, and the exercises commenced by the Rev. Dr. Bedell, who read the last crapter of Revelations,

and effected up prayer.

HENRY FISHER, e-q, rend the Treasurer's Report, and the Rev. Dr. Holdbrich read the report of the Beard of Monagers. The following is an abstract of those rejects:
During the year two of the Vice Presidents have died—Matthew
T. Srett, 189, of Kentucky, and the Hon. William Jay of New-

already to require another canvass owing to the rapid increase and charges in the population.

Grasts of Mosky.—These have been made for publishing the Ser pture in Finance Germany, Greece, Turkey, Syris, India and Clims, to the an ount in all of \$2.5.0, andefrom the finds expended in the Bible House in printing foreign versions. The increasing demands for the Seriptures in Foreign Countries, Gristlan, Michairm dem, and Pagan, are beginning to awaken a deep interest in the Burd; and rot a little solicitude is felt lest the mass to next these demands shall not be seasonably furnished.

The following is the first verse of the Book of Generic, as translated into the "Mpongwe" language:

"Egoogo I. Gw'avakall avangi Angambie orowa nil mye."

The "Meanurwes" are a nation living on the Ga-

"Except I Gw'svakali avangi Angambie orowa nli ntye."

The "Mpongwes" are a nation living on the Gaboon River, some 800 miles couth of Liberts.

Next followed the Annual Address of the President.
He spake of exidences we have of the absolute verity
of the Bible, both in science and in nature. This is
the only Book of God that is given to man, and it is
fitted to all his wants and necessities. It is the only
Hock of God that widbe given to man, whon the eayings of this book are fabrilled, time shall be no more,
and another book will be opened, containing the reccreds of all hunsnity, and from which all men shall be
judged. HUGH MAXWELL, esq., spoke in favor of the follow

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has been read.

Resolved. That he Report, an abstract of which has been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Board of Managers.

After alluding to different countries from whence those present traced their lineage, he gave a sketch of the history of the Society. In 1816 the movement was first set on foot; it kept quietly on till 1829, when they resolved that the Bible should be placed in every family. In three years, 500,000 copies had been sent forth. Up to the present time, 13,600,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures have been scattered throughout the world. The first library in Egypt was dedicated to the Deity, they worshipped, and even its portals were these words, "The Nourishment of the Soul," but in your building should be written more truly, "The Nourishment of the Soul," from thence is sent for the world of God for the healing of the nations. He gave an eloquent description of the trials and hardships through which the Bible had been preserved, and exhorted the friends of the Holy Book to stand firm in its defense.

The Rep Dr. CLARK of Cincinnati, presented the

thes passed.

The Rev. Dr. CLARK of Cincinnsti, presented the

next resolution:

Resolved, That the Bible is the great conservator of God's truth in the earth, and the source of all true progress among men, and supported it in an able address, describing the character and aims of the Bible, and its effects upon

character and aims of the Bible, and its enects apout the world.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. B. C. Mriss of Ceylon, India, who went to that country as a missionary in 1815—the year before the Bible Society was formed. He gave some account of his missionary life in Ceylon. The Bible has always been a text book in the schools of Ceylon, where it is taught much more thoroughly than in this land. The English East India Company have always excluded the Bible from their schools; but he felt confident they would be allowed to misrule in India in this manner no longer. True Christians in Etiland are determined that the True Christians in Euland are determined that the Bible shall be made-free in India. The Rev. Dr. LYERE of Nashville, Tenn., pre-

The Rev. Dr. Lyrkke of Nasivane presented the following:

Resided, That the nereasing demand for the Holy Bible makes it recessary that the funds of the American Bible Society should be increased to enableshe Society to meet this demand.

He urged, in support of this resolution, the great necessity both of increased donations and donors, and alluded to the various causes of the increased demand for the Word of God. The ignorance in our newly-settled Territories, and the increase of knowledge in the older States, alike demand a greater supply of the Gosnel.

Gospel.
GEORGE DOUGLAS, esq., also made a short address, the close of which was most gratifying, effective and

theiling, in these words: "I now give \$10,000 to the American Bible Society."
The Rev. Dr. Palmen of New-Orleans, read the last

16 colution:

Received, That we recognize the claim which all manhing
have to the Libbs, as being the work of Geb, and, therefore, the
the world, the air, and the light, the common peritage of all.

No other book is like the Bibbs, said Dr. Palm.; no No other book is like the Bible, said Dr. Palma ne other book tells man of God. The trut's therein must have come from God. No mind could live thought out the Trinity or the other great decrine of the Gospel. The human mind can expound what the human mind originates, but these great mysteries have acver yet been fathomed by the finite mind. The runths of the Bible go in pairs, and there is no one single leolated truth, and every truth must be considered in relation to its twin verify, or error is the result. All the efform of science in turning the leaves of the great volume of Nature tend to confirm the truths set forth in this precious volume of revelation. When the light of the Bible is not, intellectual torpor reigns; but wherever if sheds its benignant rays there is the the light of the Bible is not, intellectual torpor reigns, but wherever it sheds its benignant rays there is the greatest cavilization and the highest types of humanly. The Bible is the beritage of all unankind, and should be spread alike in bayons of his own Louisiana and amid the darkest recesses of Africa.

After Dr. Paimer's address, the whole assembly united in singing the Doxelogy, and the meeting dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Remps.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BAPTIST BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Twesty-second Anniversary of the America and Foreign Baptist Bible Society was held yesterday at the South Baptist Church in Twenty-thin street, year Eighth avenue. The church was well filled The Rev. Dr. WELCH presided.

The Rev. Dr. PECK read a portion of Scripture, and the Rev. Dr. HALL offered a prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Walcz then made a brief address.

The Treasurer's report, which was next read, shows The Treasurer's report, which was next read, shows a total of receipts, \$30,870; expenditures, \$32,508. The General Agent, the Rev. Mr. Wootser, then read the annual Report. It was nearly two hears long. It states that, although the population of the country tearly 30,600,600, but little more than half that number of Bibles have been prioted. This Society has are intelligent to the Scriptures in fifty languages and dialects—more than two copies for each dollar expended.

dollar expended.

The Rev. Mr. Hodder, of the Nominating Committee, reported a list of officers substantially that of last year. An ong the Vice-Presidents, Joseph Rawdine a of California takes the place of Benjamin Brisby, and Archibald Maclay of New-York that of Isaac Newton, Wor. Phelps was elected Treasurer in place of N. C. Platt, and the Third Class of Managers was constituted as follows: The Revs. E. Lathrep, James J. Woodsey, G. A. Peltz, S. S. Constant, H. G. Woston, and Missrs. J. F. Zebley, U. D. Ward, Win. J. Bechee, M. H. Barrett, A. W. Lews, D. C. Sponeer, and H. M. Baldwin.

A Con mitter from a Convention to discuss the consclistation of the Baptist Beneficent Societies reported that consolidation was expedient. They recommunded that the Publication Society and the Bible Society bunited, and that there be but one Society for Foreign Evangelization.

The Society then entered into a racher rambling discussion of consolidation, unpon which most of the neutres have been engaged in the Consolidation Gonsolidation Convention in Oliver street for two days and nights.

THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The first anniversary of the New-York branch of the National Church Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Church of the Puritans on Wednesday morning. Dr. H. A. HART in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. McCormick of Ohio offered the opening prayer. Dr. HART made an introductory address, in the

course of which he alluded to the present aspect of the Slavery question in the churches. He also spoke of the blindfolded policy under which the people in

of the blindfolded policy under which the people in the churches indicated so much zeal and enthusissm in behalf of a preached Gospel to the heathens in distant nations, while they not only considered it inexpedient to spread the truth in our own country, but held that it was highly improper, and offensive to the most malignant of sinners, such as were engaged in the traffic of human beings.

The Rev. Mr. French next addressed the meeting at some length. He said that the Church Anti-Slavery society had secured the real Anti-Slavery sub-soli plow, which they would set beam-deep in the earth, and soon a blessed and glorious crop as the result of their efforts might be expected.

Mr. E. Gileret made a short speech, after which The Rev. Dr. Cherker proceeded to doliver at cloquent and powerfully argumentative speech. He said that the greatest enemies which that Society had to encounter were professed Christians, and the contest must therefore be carried on by those who were determined to vindicate their claims to Christianty. He cited a number of instances in which it had been presumed that the South and its institutions was conservative of the interests of the Africans, which he denied. Of Slavery he said that it was a living, lasting, continuous crime, not confined toone act of cruelty and miscreancy but reproduced, reduplicated, a perpetual piracy, as Slavery he said that it was a living, lasting, continuous crime, not confined to one act of cruelty and miscreancy but reproduced, reduplicated, a perpetual piracy, as uninterrupted as human life in its renewal. The dagger of the murdered man into the life of anothor generation; but the law of Slavery, after the first blow, the first assassination, renews the victim. The first man might be struck down without law, but the second and every victim after was struck down by the law itself, the whole community, where it was tolerated having become accessory after the fact to the first transgression, securing its repetition and its profit by municipal prosecuring its repetition and its profit by mu securing its repetition and its profit by manicipal pro-visions forever. It was a crime perpetrated against two human beings to-day, repeated by the law of the system against five or ten or more in the next ten years, and through these five or ten against twenty-five or fifty more within the next twenty years thereafter. The essence and the exasperation of the crime in the generation by whom it was legalized consisted in this—that it created the perpetuity of crime, and fastened it as a hereditary plague, accepted, fostered and defended by one race, and endured in misery by another. fended by one race, and endured in misery by another. The comparise a sometimes instituted between Slavery and Intemperance fails, because the stamina of drukards becomes destroyed, and it is a law that three successive generations of drankards have no issue. He said that it was impossible for the nation to go any deener in bridge of the continuous constitution of admit slavehousers into the become of the Church and hold that the transaction was perfectly consistent with Christians principle. He continued, showing the duty of Christians in the Church to act against that "vstem of ungodiness which threatened to paralyze her powers, and which had already weaken dher influence. The destinies of this nation were at the command of the Church and He is influence were rightly exercised, the oppressed set, free, and every yoke broken, then in religion would be seen such a reality, such a glow of Divine grace and power frem on high as the world had never before witnessed.

Mr. J. C. WEBSTER, President of the Parent Society, then addressed the meeting in reference to the circumstances attendant upon the organization of that

cciety, a few weeks ago.
The Rev. H. T. CHERVER submitted the following The Rev. H. T. Cheever submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous vote;

Resolved, That this Society regards with great lateres the overture from the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church et the United States, upon the subject of aummanion with also does, addressed to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, soon to be convened at Wilmington, Delaware, and we wait with deep anxiety the action of the General Assembly upon that emineutly Christian remonstrance, organ, as it does, a declaratory amountement that hereafter, slaveholding shall be a bar to Christian communion in their branch of the Presbyterian Church.

Resiliced, That, in the independent of this Church Assembly.

of anternation and acceptance of the vice of Stavety.

The following persons were elected Officers of the Society—Henry A. Hart, M. D., President; Etward Gilbert, Secretary; Edgar Ketchum, Treasurer.

Executive Committee—John Jay, Andrew Morgan, Lee, Manafield French, Dexter Fairbanks, Lewis W. Tapan.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION. The Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Union was continued last evening, in the Church of Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Furnise

of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Longfellow of Brooklyn, the Rev. Mr. Crozier, and the Rev. Mr. Reynolds. This evening the Anniversary will be concluded by Social Festival at Dodworth's Hall.

UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Universalist Sunday Sebools of New-York and receipt and their Anniversary yesterday afterneon, at the Church of the Divice Unity in Broadway, but the attendance was not very large. The exercises consisted of singing by the children and addressed by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, Mr. Johnson, and others.